cursion. But their feet were sure, and uncerrungly sentent way along the iron road, so that we were held in sur courses.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of snow in its own erganization, in the gracefulness with which it falls, in the curvature of its drift-lines, and in the curves which it makes when streaming off on either side from the plow. It was never long the same. If the snow was thin and light, the plow seemed to play tenderly with it, like an artist doing curious things for sport, throwing it in exquisite curves, that rose and fell, quivered and trembled as they ran. Then suddenly striking a rift that had piled across the track, the mow sprung out, as if driven by an explosion, twenty and thirty feet, in jets and bolts; or like long-stemmed sheaves of snow-wheat spread out fan-like. Instantly, the drift past, the snow seemed by an instinct of its own to retract, and played sgain in exquisite curves, that rose and fell about our prow. "Now you'll get "it," says the engineer, " in that deep cut." We only saw the first dash, as if the plow had struck the banks of snow before it could put on its graces, and shot it distracted and headlong up and down on either aids, like spray or flying ashes.

It was but a second. For the fine snow rose up round the engine, and covered it like a mist, and sucking round, poured in upon us in sheets and clouds, mingled with the vapor of steam, and the smoke which, from impeded draft, poured out, filled the engine room and dark ned it, so that we could not see each other a foot dictant except as very fluy specters glowering at each other. Our engineers had on buffale coats, whose natural hirsuteness was made more shaggy by tags of snow melted into icicles. To see such substantial forms changing back and forth between body and spirit, was not a little exciting to the inagination.

When we struck deep bodies of snow, the engine eleved through them. Inhoriously, quivering and

a spectral lightness, as if they went back and forth between body and spirit, was not a little exciting to the imagination.

When we struck deep bodies of snow, the engine plowed through them laboriously, quivering and grosning with the load, but shot forth, again nimble as a bird, the moment the snow grew light.

Nothing seemed wilder than to be in one of those whirling seemed wilder than to be in one of those whirling storms of smoke, vapor, and snow. You on one ponderous monster, and another roaring close behind, fastened together, and looming up, when the snow mists opened a little, black and terrible. It seemed as if you were in a battle. There was such energetic action, such irresistible power, such darkness and light alternating, and such fitful half-lights, which are more exciting to the imagination than light or darkness. Thus whirled on in the bosom of a storm, you sped across the open fields, full of wild, driving snow, you ran up to the opening of the black pine and hemlock woods, and plunged into their somber mouth as if into a cave of darkness, and wreatled your way along through their dreary recesses, emerging to the cleared field again, with whistles screaming and answering each other back and forth from engine to engine. For, in the bewildering obscurity, we have run past the station, and must choke down the excited steeds and rein them back to the depot.

We think Mazeppa's ride, lashed to a wild horse and rushing through the forests wolf-driven, to have been rather exciting. If a man in a buffalo hunt, by some strange mishap should find himself thrown from his horse and mounted on the shaggy back of an old, flerce buffalo bull, and go off with a rush, in about and dust, among ten thousand tramping fellows, pursued by yelling Indians—that, too, would know the highest exhilaration of the chase, until in a wild storm, upon a seewing day in Jasuary, he clear the track of banks and burdens of snow.

WAITING FOR THE CARS.

About 12 we reached Rome. All the trains on the

rides upon a double engine team behind a snow-plow, to clear the track of banks and burdens of snow.

WAITING FOR THE CARS.

About 12 we reached Rome. All the trains on the Central Road were behind time; but they were just about to arrive, and they were just a going to arrive, for five hours. The room in the station house was soon filled. Ladies there were, but in no proportion to the gentlemen. They were more patient—at least, outwardly, staying in the house was more natural to them. But the men were full of calculations—how long before the train must arrive new; when it would probably he at Syracuse and Buffalo, or Utics and Albany; what the chances were for getting to New-York. There were seats in the gentlemen's room for eight, and there were from thirty to fifty persons present. Some heaped up the indolent mail-bags, and ast on them. A roll of buffalo robes behind the door was a special luxury. Some mounted on trunks that had acctimulated in one corner. Apparently they were not soft, as they seemed willing to exchange for the buffalo robe whenever it was vacated. Others stood about the cutrageously hot stove.

Everybody seemed to be seized with a desire to put in a stick, and when it could hold no more they would occasionally open the door, look in, poke and kick with their feet to crowd them closer, and so it roared red-hot and terrible as a red-dragon. But stout, full-bleoded men sat about it with great coats and mutilers on, drisking in heat as if they had a salamander enjoyment of it. The only relief was in the frequent opening of the door to let in new-comers. They came pushing in, with red faces and white coats, powdered with snow like a confectioner a cake. The first busi-

possing of the door to let m new-coners. Incy came pushing in, with red faces and white coats, powdered with snow like a confectioner's cake. The first business of every one, on entering, was to ask after the print, to which some quizzical answers, some poevish and querulous answers, some downright truth; a few were always hopeful, and not a few sat sileat and

were always hopeful, and not a few sat sileat and even sullen.

The next resource of every one seemed to be in an attack upon the pop-corn and apple-baskets. It was a great day for the apple-boys. When the sale seemed to flag, thay would fill up with fresh specimens, and one of them would come rushing in from the telegraph office—"Train only got to Little Falls." exclaim a score of westward-going passengers. "it won't be here for an hour." At that they turned disconsoistely to the apples again. By and by, in jplumps another boy. "Express train "only just reached Syracuse: just come from tele-graph." This was a clap upon us eastward-going passengers—going, but not goue; and we sighed, and remarked, and comforted ourselves with—apples!

Men gathered into groups and talked, at first produce, then politics, then they told stories as long as their memory held out; and then each would saunter up and down the room, with hands in pockets, or behind their back. Newspapers, of which a few were precent, were read through—advertisements and all. One great comfort was in going to the ticket office window and peering in—for questions were out of the question—the ticket-mater lying in a corner, snoosing. At length he got up and shut his window. This was a great misfortune. Men now would walk up and look very solemnly at it, as if to be sure that it was shut, and then go to the door or window, as if determined to look out of comsthing. At last, some one pulled a sliver from the wood and began to whittle. In a few moments another followed suit, and before long half a dezen were contentedly whittling. I envied them. They seemed at last consoled.

I envied that fat man in the corner, who had sat

entedly whittling. I envied them. They seemed at ast consoled. I envied that fat man in the corner, who had sat I envied that fat man in the corner, who had sat without winking, certainly without a single motion that I could notice, for a full hour. He seemed entirely occupied in breathing. I envied that old farmer that fell seleep sitting bolt upright, but gradually, like an apple roasting before a good old fashioned fire, slept himself down to a heap. I envied the imperturbable content of that plump country girl who stood before the glass combing her hair with a five-toothed comb, and dividing, and smoothing, and placing it as if she were in a summer afternoon chamber all alone, fixing far a visit from her "intended." The boys were the only utterly cheerful and happy set. Their sales over, they amused themselves with all manner of boyish tricks. Giving each other a slynip, giving a choking pull at each other's tippet, knocking off each other's caps, or crushing them down over the eyes, snapping apple seeds, or throwing cores, and all manner of mon-lay pranks.

apple seeds, or throwing cores, and all manner of mon-key pranhs.

We read all the abow-bills, all railroad placards, all the time tables, all the advertisements, and studied all the veracious railroad maps, on which ramabora railroads were made to flow on in straight lines or very gradual curves, while competing roads were laid down in all their vicious sinuseitles.

When I said that the boys were the only happy ones, I must except the happy old lady in the corner knit-ting. She has two younger women by her, and the three are talking and working just as placidly and contendedly as if in the great kitchen at home. Ah! blessed be knitting! Whoever saw a person other than quiet and peaceful that knits. If anger breaks out, the knitting is laid aside. When the needles be

gin again, you may be sure that it is all right within.
At length the five hours were accomplished; the train eams thundering up with a double team of engines. The crowd poured forth eagerly, and in a few moments we were dashing off toward Albany, which we reached at 10 o'clock on Saturday night—too late for any train to New-York that night, thus escuping a night ride, and an article from The Norwich Examiner about the sin of Saturday-night violations of Sunday—wearisome and sleepy experiences both would have been. would have been.

SLIDING.

What a lovely night! the round red moon Bails high in the air like a great balloon, While the stars shine brightly, like so many sky

rockets.
Or diamonds imbedded in topaz sockets;
And, Bickering over the slumbering town,
The moon-light is streaming up and down,
Till each stated rocf and tall thin spire
Glows silver and red, with its mysuc fire,
Nature, though dreaming, yet smiles in glee
What a night for a slide down the steep glace

So let's away— 'Tie no night for sleep The no night for sleep—
See! the moon beams play
On the glacis steep,
And the moon looks down
With a laughing air—
Oh! let's not miss
A night so fair. Oh! here's a health to the lucky man

Oh! here's a health to the lucky man
Who first invented the tabogan:
The red man's tolls would be well repaid
If he just tried a slide with his Indian maid.
Here's the top of the hill—now down we go,
Swift as the shaft from the twanging bow,
Or, slicker than lightning over a way
Well oiled and greased, as our friends would say;
Our breath is gone, like his who was tied
On the wild steed's back, for the dreadful ride.

They may talk of a sly flirtation, By the light of the chandelier, And such like dissipation when nee companion
When nobody's very near:
But then they never tried,
On a star-lit night and clear,
Down the steep glacis, a slide,
With a precious freight to steer.

They may praise the polka's round,
Or the waltz's giddy whirl—
To music's melting sound,
As up and down they whirl—
But give me the slippery steep!
Give me the cold moon's ray!
The cooling rush of the outstripped wind!
The glide of the Indian sleigh!

The girde of the indual along.

For though we may lack the chandelier,
The light of the moon is passing clear;
And though we have not soft music's swell,
There's a silvery voice I love as well—
Our roof is the azure sky, unfurled,
Studded with many a starry world,
Which shadows a gayer and grander hall, Than ever witnessed a thronging ball— So if dull care should come in your way, The best receipt is an Indian sleigh.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO.

Correspondence of The Washington Star. Correspondence of The Washington Star.

Santa Fe, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

The Indians are literally eating this country up. New-Mexico, of all the Territories, is the most numerously and savagely infested with these marauding murderers and robbers. It something is not con done, we shall have to withdraw from the Territory, and leave it and the native population to the merciless rapacity of the red man, who is every day becoming more emboldened by the impunity with which he is permitted to spread desolation over the fields and desth over the homes of our people. The military force now stationed here is not strong enough to do anything toward the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The officers and soldiers are brave, energic and faithful, but their numbers are totally inadequate. No man in the whole country is more reliant, patrotic

faithful, but their numbers are totally inadequate. No man in the whole country is more reliant, patriotic and faithful, than the commander of the forces is this Territory, Gen. Garland—none more esteemed and belowed than he; yet the force under his command is inadequate, and Congrees is bound, by every consideration, to make provision before it adjourns, for the increase of the means of defense and redress of these people, who have already suffered so much, and whose sufferings are not yet at an end, should the Ganeral Government fail to perform its duty toward them.

eral Government fail to perform its duty toward them.

The people here are sadly in need of arms; and Congress, in addition to the military force here, should place at the disposal of the Governor of the Territory a thousand stand of arms, to be used by the citizen troops when occasion should require their services. Sharp's rifle, with Sharp's primer and a thirty-bore, is the wespon that we want. One of these arms saved Capt. Skillman, and several of his men against a party of fifty Indians, while engaged in bringing a party up from San Antonio.

Although the Indians were well armed with Mississippi rifles, the force with which Sharp's arm, in the hands of the intrepid Skillman, threw its balls into their midst deterred them from coming within its range, and, consequently, the lives of his party were saved. Skillman killed three Indians at a distance of 600 yards. Young Mr. Smith, son of the late James M. Smith, of your city, received several spent balls from the Indians, but they were harmless. Capt. Ewell, of the Ordnance Department of this Territory, thinks such arms the greatest arm ever invented; and such is the general opinion in this country.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

We have been favored with the subjoined letters to an esteemed friend from distinguished sources at the North, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers. We wish to disabase the public mind of the monstrous impressions which Mr. Wise and the Junta press are, with almost frantic efforts, striving to make upon the public mind relative to the American party; and we feel an additional satisfacstriving to make upon the public mind relative to the American party; and we feel an additional satisfaction in publishing these letters at the present time, inasmuch as the arch-agitator, Seward, has just been elected for another term to the United States Senate. This result was not unexpected to us, as we signified in our last. His success was a triumph of fanaticism which every patriot must lament. But the Know-Nothings came out of the struggle with clean hands. They did all they could to defeat him, but they could not overcome the obstacles which were in their way. They "fought a good fight;" they "kept the faith." But they have not "finished (their course." Frustrated in their gallant exertions by an enemy who was in the field with all his forces before the new combatants could gather sufficient strength for the encounter, they are not disheartened, but are determined to continue the war, and dispute every inch of ground, until they retrieve the fortunes of the day, and crush the legions of Abolitionism. With a confidence unshaken, and a courage undaunted, they will fight on in the great cause which they have entiated in. We have not time nor room for further comments at present, and will now let them speak for themselves:

Dear Siz: Your favor of the 15th is before me. I can as-

New-York Peb 1 1855.

DANIEL ULLMANN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter of the 16th ult. stating that "the effort is now being made by Mr. Wise, in all "the harangese before the people, to create the Impression that "the Knowleddening Order is no other than an Auti-Slavery the Knowleddening Order is no other than an Auti-Slavery has the Knowleddening Order in no other than an Auti-Slavery has the Knowleddening Order in no other than an Auti-Slavery has the Knowleddening Order in no other than an Auti-Slavery has the Knowleddening Order in the North to have the following the Indiana the Impression that the Impression that the Impression that the Impression that the Impression to the Impression of Abelitication and Impression Organization; but I am well aware that political Abelitionista, especially those pulpit politicians who, namindful of Christ's rebuse to those who asked. "Master, is it is will that we give tribute unto Cassar, or no "Magnatic the Impression Organization; but I am well aware that political Abelitionista, especially those pulpit politicians who, namindful of Christ's rebuse to those who asked. "Master, is it is will that we give tribute unto Cassar, or no "Magnatic the Impression Organization in the Impression Organization is and Impression Organization is the Impression Organization is the Impression of the Occasiiration and Union, I proudly and defaulty assert. The men who have adopted the Farewell Address of George Washington as their political text-book, can never be traitors to their country market as your portion of the Impression of the Occasiiration and Ocean of Know-Nothings, and that the Impossibility is blees called Order to promote the Political views of their subtraint Abelition newspapers in this State, such as The Abendy Asserts and Abelition newspapers in this State, such as The Abendy Asserts and Abelition newspapers in the State and the text the owner of the Ocean and the State of the Ocean o

you their hand in fratornal regard for the common welfare of our whole seantry—they demand of you no sacrifices, and they wish to infringe some of your rights—they desire to barry seasons with the memory of all the chiltrien the flavery question with the memory of all the heart-burnings it has occurrently and to leave it whose the Constitution leaves it. They ask, however, your carnest co-rishin of the flatter. They ask, however, your carnest co-rectation in their labors and sacrifices to preserve our dearly longht institutions from the dangers of foreign aggression and demestic treachery, so that our linked aims may bind indis-sclutbly our secred Union.

onestic delibers to make what are you think proper of this Yen are at liberty to make what are you think proper of this yours. I am, with prapect truly yours. INO. W. BRYCE.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL BENTON.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF MERCASTILE
LIBRART, ACCOMPANYING SILVER PITCHER,

The Hen. Thomas H. Beafon:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association, of the City of New York, beg you acceptance of the accompanying silver pitcher and salver, as in light expression of their personal obligations to yourself, and also of that high appreciation of your variable services to the country which in common with all classes of American city servers, the mercantile community has abundant reason to serve.

Cheriab.

The recent exhibition of your generous interest in the object and welfare of our Institution, has placed us in a position; which we are exabled to granify the promprings of gratef hearts, and while your liberal offer to electure for our benefit; lowed us to abare the pleasure with thousands of our fellocities we were also permitted to reap a most abundant he existence we were also permitted to reap a most abundant he existence we were also permitted to reap a most counterfact. lewed us to share the pleasure with thousands of our fellowcitieens we were also permitted to resp a most abundant har
vest of pecuniary profit. As individuals and also in our official
capacity, we have, there fore, deemed it a duty to gather some
of the first fruits of that harvest and effer them, in this form,
for your acceptance. In making this presentation, then, sir,
we beg to be allowed still to recognize our antimitushed obligations. There are those to whom it is a pleasure to feel inception; There are those to whom it is a pleasure to feel inception; of the may very be proof to place Thomas H. Benten,
of Musouri. In behalf of the Board,
DUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CRERAR,
Committee.

COLONEL BENTON'S REPLY.

To Mesers. Douglas Leffinguell. Frank W. Ballard, and John Creeger, a Committee &c. &c.: GINTLEMEN: I have duly received your most kind letter, and the beautiful silver pitcher and salver which accompanied it—testinaonial of the good will of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York, for the little service I was fortunate

enough to render it.

Be assured, gentlemen, and please to make it known to the Association, that I feel myself three times compensated, and overpaid every time, for the little that I did: First, in the most numerous and eminently respectable audience which did me the honor to listen to my discourse: secondly, in the rich and massive pieces of plate which you have sent me, and in the workmanship of which the taste and skill of the artist have vied with the munificance of the donors; and, thirdly, in the most generous terms in which you have referred to my public labors for our country, as well as to the small service I was able to render to your Association.

In making these acknowledgments I take leave to

say, that there was an appropriateness in the selec-tion of the particular article for the testimonial, be-yond what might have been understood when the pitcher was fixed upon, and which is this: When I

youd what might have been understood when the pitcher was fixed upon, and which is this: When I was young I became what Dr. Frankiin was—(my only point of reeemblance to that iliustrious man—when he worked at his early cailing in London, an aquatic—the term which his comrades applied to designate him as a water-drinker. I also drank water, and nothing stronger, in the early part of my life—the first half of it; and to that abstinence from all vinous, spirituous and fermented fluids I attribute the good health and general vigor which I now enjoy.

As this allusion touches a point at which a word might be useful to other young men desirous to advance themselves in life, and to have good health in old age, I will go on to say that, at that time and in the South, it was the custom in every house to offercomething to drink to all visitors—even boys; and that excuses were no defense for those who would refuse. Pressure, importunity, custom broke down all excuses, and it became necessary to oppose will where reason was unavailing; so I made a law for myself that I would drink nothing until I should be in the decline of life, and might need it—and resolutely pleading that law, I afterward escaped importunity. It was the first stand, "solitary and alone," that I ever made, but not the last. I was young enough, and stilly enough, at that time, to suppose that this decline would come upon me at thirty; and so fixed that age as the limit for my law. When thirty eame—I eid not feel the decline, and extended the time, and eventually relaxed into temperance, and have remained at that point ever since. Thus the first half of my life was abstinent—the second half temperate; and to these conditions I attribute whatever of mental and bodily vigor I may now have, and whatever of business application I have ever shown.

The laudablences of its objects, and your indugence, will excuse this episode; and the classic water pitcher you have sent me—imodeled in the fashion of that in which a certain ever-blooming nymph was supposed to ha

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

The following letter from Mr. Breckenridge, declining the mission to Spain, recently tendered him by the President, will be read with interest:

House or Representatives, Feb. 8, 1855.

My Dear Sir: When, some weeks ago, and a few moments before I was nominated for the post of moments before I was nominated for the post or Minister to Spain you informed me that you were about to send my name to the Senate, my impression was that I would accept the position, and you had reason to think that such would be my decision. In view, however, of the fact that the tender was unex-pected by me, you kindly granted me a short time to consider the question, and to confer with my friends in Kentucky.

consider the question, and to confer with my friends in Kentucky.

Appreciating deeply this proof of your confidence, I have endeavored to merit it by a proper consideration of the question, and until recently have expected to be able to accept the honor. But now, after careful reflection, I regret to say, that I feel it to be my duty to decline the appointment. This regret is increased when I reflect upon the kind manner in which it was conferred, and the astisfaction with which I could have cooperated with your administration in the discharge of my diplomatic daties. It is proper to add, that the controlling reasons with me are of a private and domestic nature.

I am, with feelings of strong political and personal regard, your friend, John C. Breckinkinge.

CASE OF BOOTH AND RYCRAFT.

CASE OF BOOTH AND RYCRAFT.

From The Mileousies From Democrat, Feb. 5.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., the Supreme Court in session at Madison, on the petition of John Rycraft and Sherman M. Booth, unanimously discharged them from custody under sentence from Judge Miller, on a charge of violating the Fugitive Slave Act. The Judges delivered separate opinions. Justice Crawford, while adhering to his opinion of last sammer, in favor of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Act of 1850, gave an able opinion, affirming the insufficiency of an indictment to warrant an imprisonment, because it charged us with no offense known to the laws of any State or of the United States; that as the allegation in the indictment did not aver that Joshus Glover seas a fugitive slave, it was the same as if it was alleged that we had aided the rescue of Joshus Glover, a free citizen of Wisconsin, and that the sentence of Judge Miller, under that indictment, was as truly a nullity as if he had sentenced us arbitrarily, without conviction, without a trial, and without even notifying us that we were charged with any offense. And in this opinion of Justice Crawford, all the members of the Court concurred.

This decision of the Court was peculiarly soothing to the vanity of E. G. Rvan, Eq., who boasted, after the conviction of Rycraft, that he had drawn the inductments, and claimed that the conviction under it was owing to his legal skill in framing it.

Chief Justice Whiton affirmed his former opinion, that the Act was unconstitutional in some parts and constitutional in other parts, so that a conviction might legally take place under it, but whether this was such a case he would not inquire. It was sufficient to rest the discharge on the grounds affirmed by Justice Crawford. Justice Smith gave a long and very able opinion, affirming all he had said in his first opinion, denying the power of Congress to legislate on the subject, reviewing the whole quastion of State Sovereignty and State Rights, affirming the power of the State Courts to enf

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JU-VENILE DELINQUENTS.

VENILE DELINQUENTS.

The thirtieth annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, which has just been laid on our table, shows that since the opening of the House of Refuge, in 1825, six thousand three hundred and seventy children have been received into the institution. The number of children in the House on the 1st of January, 1854, was 381; received during the year 1854, 422—making a total for 1854 of 803. The number remaining on the 1st of January, 1855, was 421—leaving the number disposed of during the year 1854, 382.

of during the year 1854, 382.

The boys have been employed, half in making and caning chair-seats, and half in the manufacture of shees. The managers regret to say that, for two months past, there has been an interruption, the parmorns past, there has been an interruption, the pat-ties not having renewed their contracts since the re-moval of the Institution to Randall's Island. A con-tract has been made for the employment of nearly half the boys to commence immediately, and it is to be hoped that the rest may be set to work before long. The school-instruction has been conducted with the

usual beneficial results There is no deficiency of intellect, as a general rule, in the precedious children that are sent to our care, and their advance in knowledge is ordinarily very rapid. The majority of them have not enjoyed, or have neglected the means of education, and their committal to the House of Refuge becomes the opportunity of endowing them with a higher intelligence than it would have been possible for them to have secured otherwise.

The Institution has been blessed in a high degree,

during the year, with exemption from sickness and death. There were, in all, 15 cases of small-pox and varioloid in both houses, and also many cases of choiers, dysentery, and diarrhes, but only two deaths occurred during the year. The report alludes in feeling terms to the decease of Mahlon Day and wife, both of whom, for the past ten years, were identified with the management of this Institution.

The most important event in the history of this Institution, during the year, has been its removal to Randall's Island, to the buildings which have been in course of erection for two years past.

The subject which now presses with most urgen upon the Managers, with respect to future operations, is the erection of the Female House. The revised scheme of internal organization is at a stand-still, until the girls can be removed from their temporary location in the Boys' House, to a building specially designed for them and their industrial occupations, and indispensable to the completeness of the establishment. The only reliance of the Managers is on the liberal action of the Legislature, as all their other

resources are exhausted.

The report of the Treasurer shows that during the past year the sum of \$40,931 99 has been paid for food and provisions and other expenses. The amount re-ceived from various sources was \$41,403 97. Balance due the Society, \$471 98. The report of the Treasurer of the Building Fund, shows that the balance due the Treasurer from last year's account was \$3,159 40. Cash-paid warrants of the Building Committee, \$175,361 88. There was re-ceived from various sources, \$176,407 25. Balance due Treasurer, Jan. 6, 1855, \$2,114 05.

For several years past the income has been found For several years past the income has been found sufficient to meet the expenses of maintaining the establishment, and by means of a steady and vigilant economy, a small surplus has occasionally been resilzed. The accumulation of these savings enabled the Society to pay for the site on Ward's Island, cesting about \$15,000, which was afterward exchanged with the City for the convenient and extensive site on Randall's Island. The pastyear has been extended with some annual expenses connected attended with some unusual expenses connected with the removal, and with a considerable increase arising from the very high price of fuel and food, and there is a deficiency in the income of the year to meet the current expenses, of about \$2,300. The cost of conducting the Institution at the new location, will be considerably increased, and the Managers can not reasonably anticipate that there will be any surplus of income hereafter. They indulge the hope however, that the income may still be found adequate to support the Institution with its present number of inmates, if they should succeed in making a contract for the labor of the boys, or some other advantageous disposition of the same. If they should be disap-pointed or delayed in this respect, there will un-doubtedly be a deficiency during the year just commenced. It is not necessary to allude to the obvious necessity of augmenting the income hereafter, when the number of children provided for in the Institution

DEMOCRATIC UNION CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATIC UNION CONVENTION.

The Convention to make arrangements for a general demonstration, in celebration of the contemplated "fusion" of the two Liquor and Administration (Hard and Soft) factions of the Democratic party, met at Tammany Hail, on Friday evening.

There were about twenty persons present; only eighteen, we believe, were Custom House officers—two being Post-Office clerks.

The Special Ward Committees reported on the standing of certain persons in the respective Wards, and the probability of their allowing their names to

standing of certain persons in the respective Wards, and the probability of their allowing their names to be used as officers of the great Fusion meeting, to take place some time in March.

The resolution passed at a previous meeting, providing that no Custom-House officer, or person connected with the General Government, should act as an officer of the proposed Fusion meeting, created some considerable difficulty and discussion among the said officers and the members of the Ward Committees. The difficulty came from the fact, that of the two Vice-Presidents and Secretaries in each Ward, it was found that one of each was a Custom-House officer.

it was found that one of each was a Custom-House officer.

John Cochranz announced that while he was in Washington the subject of this meeting had been much discussed. It was recommended that no person should be permitted to take part in the meeting who was known to be an office-holder under the General Government, and this suggestion he (Mr. Cochrane) indorsed, as the cry would be immediately raised by interested parties that the Custom House was at the bottom of the whole matter. It was also recommended not to have any address or resolution to commit the united party to any doctrine that might be deemed objectionable. Several of the Senators at first thought it advisable to have but one resolution against Know. Nothingism, or something of that kind, but, on further consultation, even this was abandored.

After Mr. C. had concluded his remarks, the Ward

abandoned.

After Mr. C. had concluded his remarks, the Ward
Committees proceeded with the business, filling up
the blanks in their list of Vice-Presidents and Secre-

taries.

J. M. Shith, the Recorder, has consented to preside on the first evening of the meeting. There are

side on the first evening of the meeting. There are to be three.

Mr. Harrison, from the Finance Committee, reported the receipt of \$60, and stated that he had hoped to raise \$500.

Capt. RYNDERS remarked: Oh, that won't do at all! I understand that some of the fellows around the Custom House only came down with a dollar. Now, I am opposed to taking anything less than a V from any one in the employ of the General Government.

ment.

The Captain's suggestion was adopted, and several who had paid in but small sums "forked over" enough to make up the required amount. It was decided that the tax should be laid on all the office-

holders, to be paid up as soon as possible. The Committee further agreed to hire Tammany Hall, at the rent of \$50 for the first, \$40 for the second, and \$30 for the third night, should it be required.

The Captain announced during the evening that he intended to go to Virginia about the 1st of March next, to help Wise in his crusade against the Know-Nothings.

[Atlas.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PRO-TECTIVE AND EMPTOYMENT SOCIETY.

At a Monthly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the above Society, held on the 29th ult., at their rooms, No. 13 Astor-place—Peter Cooper, Esq., President of the Society in the chair—the following busi-

ness was transacted:

The Committee on Transit reported that 85 persons have received traveling tickets and been forwarded into the interior.

The Committee to whom was reported the subject of the beet plan for forwarding to the interior emi-

grant and other unemployed persons reported, and, the report, after being amended, was adopted.

the report, after being amended, was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported that since the last Monthly Meeting of the Board \$1,180 had been received into the treasury.

The following resolutions were adopted:
Reselect That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Committee of Distribution of the Broard to the recent Concept; reservely gives by Grist and Mario, for the broard Concept; reservely gives by Grist and Mario, for the broard Contributions of the last of the broard Concept; reservely gives by Grist and Mario, for the broard of the poor of this City, for their liberal densition of \$500 to the poor of this Society.

Reselect, That the Committee on Transit be authorized to solicit contributions for the purpose of forwarding emigrants and others to persons, in the country, soliditing labourers.

Escolved, That a Committee of these including to centurine the various bills now before Congress, relating to centurine the various bills now before Congress, to be presented to the Board at its next meeting.

OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The Second Annual Report of the New-York Op-thalmic Hospital is just published, showing the doings of the Institution for the year. Eleven hundred and of the listitude of the fifty-six patients have applied for relief; 78 remained under treatment at the beginning of the year, making 1,234 in all, and 2,346 since the Hospital was opened in May, 1852. Sixty-five graduates and students medicize are attending a course of lectures on Op-thalmic diseases this winter, also receiving clinical instruction in the Institution. Appended to the report, is an "Appeal in behalf of the Institution,"

instruction in the Institution. Appended to the report, is an "Appeal in behalf of the Institution," which we copy:

While we rejoice with you in what has been accomplished by this association during its brief existence, it must not be forgetten that much still remains to be done. A new Hoepital, such a one as will reflect credit upon yourselves and the Empire City of the Union, is imperiously demanded.

It is true the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of \$5,000, on condition double that amount should first be raised by private subscriptions.

A portion of the specified sum, we are happy to say, has been obtained and deposited in the Savings Bank of this city at interest. And but for the great derangement in the finances of the City and country, it is believed the whole amount would have been raised before this time. We trust before the next annual report is issued the whole amount will have been obtained, and then the entire list of contributors to the building fand will be published, and will continue to be published in each succeeding report, as the benefactors of the Institution.

When the claims of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, in the City of Boeton, were made known to the public, seventy thousand dollars were raised in subscriptions varying from \$10 to \$10,000 each. Mr. Shaw, President of the Institution, gave \$5,000 infire-time from \$100 to \$400; fifty-three from \$100 to \$100 to \$100; fifty-three from \$100 to \$100 to \$100; fifty-three from

charity.

It was this very class of sufferers that moved with
compassion Him, who is emphatically styled the
Great Physician, to open the eyes of one who was

Great Physician, to open the cycle of our and was been blind.

We most cordially invite our fellow-citizens to send any who are in need of this charity, and to visit the Institution themselves, that they may judge of its merits. We are confident it can not fail to awaken feelings of deep sympathy and enlarged benovolenos.

MARK STEPHENSON M. D.

No. 6 Stupescant et., Jan 1, 1355.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AV.

Abent 101 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the frame building, No. 559 Sixth-av., owned by Thomas Lawrence, and occupied in the lower part as a hat and cap store by Diedricks & Gautier; upper part by the same firm as a dwelling. The firemen were early en the ground, and soon extinguished the flames: not, however, before the building was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about \$500. The stock, which was insured \$1,150 in the Brook-

lyn Insurance Company, was damaged to a considerable amount. The furniture of Diedricks & Gautier was insured \$500 in the U. S. Insurance Company. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-ST.—SUSFICION OF ARSON.
Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in the
clothing store of Mr. Lane, No. 279 Greenwich-st.,
underneath Patton's Hotel. Upon breaking open the doer of the store, a box containing cotton wadding was found in flames near the stove. The fire was soon subdued, and before the premises sustained much damage. Insured \$2,000, but in what Company we did not learn.

The inmates of the hotel were thrown into a great

state of consternation by the alarm, and many of them hurried to the street with such of their property as they could gather up in a few moments. The

A Signal Mistake.-When Admiral Dundas left the fleet at Kamiesch Bay, a "signal" mistake ob-curred, which has been much talked of here. Admi-ral Dundas, who had previously taken a cordial fare-well of the French officers and captains of the fleet,

curred, which has been much talked of here. Admiral Dundas, who had previously taken a cordial farewell of the French officers and captains of the fleet, left Kamiesch in the Fury steam-frigate. As the figate steamed out, all the vessels of the combined fleets manned yards, waved hats, and cheered a farewell to the gallant Admiral. While passing the Agamemnon, the flag ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas signalled, "May success attend you," and to this a reply of "May happiness await you," was ordered to be hoisted. Unfortunately, however wide the difference in real lile, in the aignal code, hanging and happiness are very much alike; and in his hasted to reply the signal-officer hoisted the former instead of the latter. The mistake was rectified, though not before it had been read by the whole fleet, and the proper reply ran up. The most ridiculous errors constantly take place in signalling, and the only thing which makes this blunder remarkable is, that it should have occurred on board the flag-ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, and on such an occasion.

A SLAVE CASE.—We learn from The Chicago Tribune that an interesting slave case was recently tried before Judge Delong, in Guernsey County, Ohio. Two boys, aged respectively nine and tan years, the elder belonging to a Mr. McLee, and the younger to a man named Nowdigate, of Kentucky, were, on the 15th of January, placed in charge of N. W. Graham, at Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of being conveyed to Kentucky, by the Ohio River not navigable, went with the "property" into the State of Ohio, whose laws forbid the holding or transporting of such "chattela." He took the Central Railroad cars, and would have reached his destination safely had not the train, luckily or unluckily, broke down near Cambridge, Guernsey County. During the detention the fact came to the knowledge of the County Court. A writ was issued; the boys brought into court, and after a full hearing of the matter, Judge Delong decided that the boys were free, and accordingly they were set at libert

if the prayer is not acceeded to, they have determined on forming a company for the purpose of driving them out.

We are on tiptoe, anxiously awaiting the action of the Legislature on the railroad matter. A memorial to Corgress, insisting on the demolition of last winter's charter, is the only course which will satisfy our people.

[St. Paul's Pioneer of Jan. 17.

DEAD HORSES.—The Turks in the Crimes have a curious way of accounting for deaf horses. It is oriental, but satisfactory. One of the men left in charge of horses at Varna came down to Scutari to render up his accounts to the Commissariat efficer of the department. The first thing he did was to produce a large sack, which was borne into the apartment of the functionary by two mess. "Two hua-"dred of your horses have died," said the Turk. "Beheld what I have said is the truth;" and, at the wave of his hand, the men tumbled out the contents of the sack on the floor, and is! 400 horse-ears, long and short, and of all sizes and shapes, were piled in a heap before the eyes of the astonished efficer.

MATTERS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

SATURDAY, Peb. 10, 1833

NAUGHTY POLICENEE.—Complaint is made that Devlin and Ellen McCae, in East Tairty-sixthet, are keeping a disorderly house, which is frequented by the idle and victous persons of that vicinity. Complainant says he has seen Policemen take their stars off, and hide their faces, and enter said house at 11. P. M., and remain until midnight.

F. M., and remain until indingst.

WONDERFUL SMEINKAGE OF GOLD DUST.—A couple of returned Australians complain that they had a quantity of gold dust weighed by a broker in Wall-st, and by another in Groenwich-st, and between the two, 62 ounces shrank to 45.

Mispards of a Milliant Marshal.—Complaint

st. endeavors to collect fines from persons over age, from those who are not citizens, and others who are not liable to multary duty.

Inspection of Flues.—The Mayor has written the

is made that the Military Marshal at No. 42 Pales

INSPECTION OF FLUES.—The Mayor has written the following letter to Mr. Alfred E. Baker, Fire Marshall of this City:

ALFRED E. BAKER, Eq., Fire Marshall.

Door Sir: Fleuer report to me all cases where fires use caused by defect in the flues, the character of the defects, and the names of the masses of buildense to saving the sames of the masses of buildense in sach mass.

Very respectfully, FLENANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To oblige householders to keep their chimneys and flues in proper repair is a matter of sound policy, and will undoubtedly be the means of saving much property from fire.

erty from fire. Correction .- Mr. Donuell informs us that the statement in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, setting forth that Capt. Ackerman had warned him to recure his lime-kilo, etc., is not correct. He further asserts

that it is impossible to prevent vagrants from gaining access to the kiln. Mr. Donnell assures us that he has done everything in his power to prevent the oc-currence of accidents from his lime kiln. ENTICING GIRLS INTO HOUSES OF ILL FARE.-A

young and interesting looking Swiss woman, about 26 years of ago, appeared at the Mayor's effice this morning and preferred a complaint against one Chan Reinhart as a notorious "procurer" for house of ill fame in this City. It appears from the statement that she came to this country about one year since, with about \$840 in her possession, and was taken to an emigrant boarding house in Greenwich st., where she was robbed of \$800, the first night she slept in the house, by some person who broke into her room.
The next day she discovered her loss, but was unable, from the fact of being a stranger in the City, to procure any clue to the robber. She left and went to another emigrant boarding-house the same day, and was there robbed of the balance of her money that night, by some person who had watched her. Thrown thus upon the charities of a strange City, without a cent in her pocket, she, after some days, succeeded in procuring a situation as waiter in a lager-beer soloon, where she was married to a young German, with whom she has lived until within the past three or four weeks, when he was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island on a charge of larceny. This Charles Reinhart, the accused, being an acquaistance of her husband, and app arently taking a great interest in her welfare, induced her to put implicit coa-fidence in him, and to let him have a portion of her husband's clothing to "take charge of." He know-ing her to be in destitute circumstances, offered to procure her a good situation in a German family, and accordingly took her to a house of ill fam in Frankfort-st., kept by a man named Wibeck, who immediately engaged her as a servest. She staid in this house but one night, when she discovered its real character, and left the next meming. A few days after, she met this same Charles, and ing. A few days after, she met this same Charles, and told him about the house. He pretended to be ignorant of its real character, and to feel sorry for taking her there. He then offered to get her another place, which offer she accepted, when he proceeded to be home, got her clothes, and took her to No. — Churchst., another notorious house of prostitution, kept by Christian Herman, who took her in and paid the sale Charles \$2, for his trouble. The girl, supposing all right, allowed her baggage to be taken into the house. Before finishing her dinner she discovered the share Before finishing her dinner she discovered the character of the house, and left immediately, without having taken sufficient notice of the exterior of the house, or the number of the same, or anything about it, to again find it. She subsequently found a situstion in Pearl st., but was unable to go to it, in coas-quence of not having clothes to wear. On looking for the house in Church st., she was unable to find it, as she could give no description of it, neither could she tell the name of the proprietor or person who took her there, other than as Charlie, as she had took her there, other than as Charlie, as she had heard him called. Saturday morning she, however, again met this Charlie, to whom she related what had happened, when he readily offered to go with her and procure her baggage. Arriving at the house described, the proprietor refused to give up her baggage until she paid him \$2.50, which he said do owed him for board, &c. Charlie seeing that there was likely to be some difficulty, cleared out and left the girl. The girl proceeded to Sergeant Bell's office and stated the above facts, when the Sergeant sent as officer for the keeper of the house, who arrested Me. officer for the keeper of the house, who arrested Mr. Herman, and brought him before Sergeant Bell. Mr. Herman begged of the officer, on being arrested, to Court of Sessions, before taking him to the City Hell, as he had something to say to him. Sergeant Hell took him before Mayor Wood, who directed that the affidavit of the girl and Mr. Herman be taken, as corroborative evidence against said Charles. Sergt-Bell then dispatched Officer Frende to watch for, and,

if possible, arrest said Charles, and bring him forth-with before his Honor, to be dealt with as the law directs. Annexed are the affidavits; with before his Honor, to be dealt with as the law directs. Annexed are the affidavits;

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS — Mary Wandor, to aiding at No. 147 Christin-st., being daily sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 77th day of January, 1855, she was taken by a man named Charles Reinhart, to whom she had applied for a situation, to a hones No — Frankfort at. which is house of prostitution, and deponent further says, that when the found that said house was a piace of prostitution, and she had applied, the said Reinhart that she was not willing to stay in seed a place, the said Reinhart then took her on the following saming, under the pretense of furnishing her with another gestimation, to a house, No. — Church at, kept by a sman same Christian Herman, to which he conveyed her, with her trust and band-bor; said deponent further says, that this place is size of only two hours in a bewildered state of mind, so must allow to recover her affects till ou the 9th day of February, when said but to recover her affects till ou the 9th day of February, what her directs; and that on the 10th instant she was takes there by said Reinhart, in good belief offs his honestr, with cortain pieces of furniture, which he keeps yet; and deponent further says, that she larmant he said Reinhart, in good belief offs his honestr, with cortain pieces of furniture, which he keeps yet; and deponent further says, that she larmant he said Reinhart, in good belief offs his honestr, with cortain pieces of furniture, which he keeps yet; and deponent further says, that she larmant he said Reinhart, in good belief of his honestr, with cortain pieces of furniture, which he keeps yet; and deponent further says, that she larmaried woman, and did not have the character of the places in Frankfort or Church-stz, until the helpen taken there.

Bwurn to before me, this lith day of Feb., 1855:

With H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Boods.

CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. as —Christian Herman, he made and the above-mentional bouse, accompany to a shoul

It is a costmon practice for girls newly arrived in this country to be taken into such places by the runners, for which the runners are paid from \$2 to \$5. Thus decoyed, the poor girls are forced, in most instances, to remain and prostitute themselves unit they have contracted disease, when they are tamed out to die, in order to make room for new or free arrivals.

out to die, in order to make room for new or nearivals.

CLEAN STREETS.—Lieut. Croft, of the Rievest Ward, says: There appears to be a general complaint throughout the Ward concerning the ash-carts. They are very seldom seem. There was only one the Ward yesterday, and the walks are piled up in many places with heaps of ashes, and no visible means a remedying the evil. Lieut. Crowe, of the Twelley Ward, says: No lamps were lift in this Ward last creating, in any of the streets or roads. Lieut. Sharps, of the Thirteenth Ward, says: Barrels, boxes, to the cans, filled with ashes, on the sidewalks all over the